THE PEOPLE'S PRESS.

VOL. XIV. SALEM, NORTH CAROLINA, THURSDAY, AUGUST 18, 1864. NO. 16.

BY L. V. BLUM,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TERMS.—Old rates for such country produce as we need, or Five Dollars for six months.

PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

☞ No paper will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid, except at the option of the editor.

PEOPLE'S PRESS.

SALEM, N. C.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 18, 1864.

THE NEWS.

Under the head of Northern news, it will be seen that the Yankees claim a complete route over our cavalry who invaded Pennsylvania and burnt Chambersburg. On the other hand, it is reported that the party retreated safely with but little loss. We do not know which is the correct version, but fear we were defeated in the engagement at Moorefield, Hardy Co., Va., and that the Yankee account is true.

It is reported that the enemy is removing a large number of their forces from around Petersburg, but whereto is not known. All is comparatively quiet at Petersburg. The enemy sent a division of cavalry and perhaps some infantry to the north side of the James river on the night of the 13th.

There was some little cannonading and picket firing on the north side of James river, on the 14th and 15th.

Latest from Georgia.—At a late hour on the evening of the 14th, the enemy attempted to drive in our pickets on the centre, at Atlanta, but were repulsed. Lively skirmishing was going on in our centre the evening of the 15th.

It is said the enemy are mining at Atlanta. Nothing of importance from Mobile or Charleston.

A Mistake.—In copying from one of our exchanges the election returns from Davidson County, we were led into an error in giving Mr. Sowers' vote for Sheriff at 506; it should have been only 52.

The printer also put the majority in Yadkin for Holden; it should have been for Vance, as it stands corrected this week.

Death of James A. Long.—We regret to announce the death of this well known gentleman. He expired at his residence in Greensborough, on the 1st instant, of consumption. He leaves an interesting family of children, whose mother departed a few months since. Mr. Long was a lawyer by profession, resided in Lexington for several years, where he published the *Flag*. He then removed to Greensborough, and occupied for several years the editorial chair of the [illegible].— He leaves a large circle of relatives and friends to mourn his loss.

☞ We are glad to learn that the order commanding all persons in this county, who had filed petitions for exemption, to report at Camp Holmes, has been revoked for the present. It is an admitted fact, that more men cannot be spared from the industrial pursuits in Western North Carolina, without detriment to the cause, and we hope the Government will see the good policy of letting the few men left remain at home.

Examining Board.—For the information of all concerned we state that the Examining Board for granting furloughs and extensions meet at the Hospital in Greensborough on Tuesdays and Fridays at 11 o'clock.

Large Egg.—Mrs. T. J. Boner, of this place, has presented us with an unusually large hen's egg, measuring 8½ inches one way, 6½ the other, and weighing 4 ounces. If any person has a hen that can beat this, we should like to have ocular demonstration of the fact.

Schedule of Prices.—The Commissioners of Appraisement for this State have published the schedule of prices for August and September, to govern the purchasing officers. We select a few items:

Bacon $8 per pound; Corn $6 per bushel; Flour $50 to $60 per barrel; Horses from $800 to $1000; Mules $500 to $1000; Lard $8 per lb.; Leather $6 to $7; Molasses $10 per gallon; Wheat $8 to $10 per bushel; Yarn $8 per bunch; Tobacco $1 25 to $3 per lb.; Rye $10 per bushel; Oats $8 per bushel; Hats, wool, $5; Beef $1 per pound.

Military Changes.—Maj. Gen. Maury, of Mobile, has been ordered to take command of the department of Alabama, Mississippi and East Louisiana—a place made vacant by Gen. S. D. Lee being assigned to the command of Hood's corps in the army of Tennessee. Gen. Higgins succeeds Gen. Maury in the Mobile District.

Col. C. L. Edwards, of Granville, has been appointed a member of the Literary Board of this State, in place of Rev. William E. Pell, resigned.

The Montgomery Alabama Mail, of the 2d instant says corn is a drug in that market at four dollars per bushel.

The New York Post contains a detailed account, showing how Boston has been engaged importing men from Europe to go as substitutes and volunteers into the army. Three ship loads have been brought over, mostly from Germany.

The Election.—In order that our readers may see the views of a leading Georgia paper in regard to the late gubernatorial election in this State, we make a few extracts from the Augusta *Constitutionalist*, which says the principles of the Holden party were "for peace upon the basis of individual State action, opposed to the President and his administration, and denunciatory of the war. The party opposing the Holdenites, with Gov. Vance as the leader, sustained the administration, the war, and the policy of the Government in its conduct of the war—looking for peace, not through separate State action, but as the result of a vigorous prosecution of the conflict."

It says, "the people of North Carolina have declared in favor of the course of the present administration, and in favor of an earnest and determined prosecution of this war, as the only mode of securing an enduring peace, with all the rights of a Confederacy of individual nationalities, fully recognized.

"It has demolished the Georgia Platform, &c. In fact it is the vote of a whole people sustaining and endorsing President Davis and the Confederate Congress."

This view of the result will surprise a great many people who voted for Governor Vance, and we are inclined somewhat to doubt the sweeping conclusion the *Constitutionalist* has arrived at. We have reason to believe that undue influences were brought to bear upon the election, in various ways, and that a large number of peace men, who favored negotiatiations for peace rather than fighting to the bitter end, voted for the Governor. The loyalty of the people of North Carolina, in the main, is not to be questioned, but when it comes to an unconditional endorsement of President Davis' administration and the Confederate Congress, by the people of North Carolina, an issue might be made.

News of the Week.

Another Surprise in the Valley.—Official intelligence was received on Tuesday, announcing a disastrous surprise to a portion of our troops in the Valley, at an early hour on Sunday morning last. It appears that McCausland's and Bradley Johnson's cavalry were at Moorefield, in Hardy county, where they were resting after their hard work of the previous two weeks. On Sunday morning, while they were sleeping, and it would appear while their pickets, if they had any, were enjoying the same luxury, Averill's command made a descent upon them, capturing four hundred men, nine hundred horses, and four pieces of artillery. The remainder of the two commands scattered among the mountains.—*Pet. Ex.*

Northern News.

The New York Times says that a large force is concentrating on the upper Potomac to operate against our force in that section.

NARROW ESCAPE OF M'CAUSLAND—JOHNSON CAPTURED BUT ESCAPES.

Washington, Aug. 9—The Star says that the authorities here have the most gratifying information of the victory obtained by Gen. Averill on Sunday last, at Moorefield, West Virginia, over the Rebel force under General McCausland and Johnson, that recently burned Chambersburg.

Averill overtook them at Moorfield, attacked and utterly routed them, capturing between five and six hundred prisoners, including Gen. Johnson (who subsequently escaped) and his whole staff, with their headquarters colors.— He also took all the Rebel artillery, trains and colors, and a large quantity of small arms.

McCausland himself barely escaped by flying into the mountains.

Averill pursued the scattered remnant of the Rebel force for twenty-five miles, capturing many of the fugitives.

His entire loss in killed is seven men. So the Chambersburg raiders have thus "Early" come to grief. The pursuit was only abandoned when Averill's horses were too exhausted to follow the enemy further into the mountains.

The Baltimore American of the 9th says advices from the upper Potomac represent that the rebels have again left Maryland. The retreat is said to have been made with great haste the movement of the Federal forces on the South side of the Potomac threatening their rear. The main rebel force under Early is reported retreating on Winchester. Sheridan has been temporarily placed in command of the department of the Shenandoah Valley.

A party of fifty deserters started to come into our lines when our gunners, not knowing their intention, opened fire on them, killing and wounding about twenty-nine of them.

The 'Herald' of the 11th contains an account, five columns long, of a great Mass Meeting of the friends of McClellan for President, at which one hundred thousand people were present.

A telegram from New York reports the capture and destruction of seven vessels about sixty miles Southeast of Sandy Hook by the new Confederate steamer Tallahassee.

A petition is circulating in Ohio and other States requesting a postponement of the draft until an attempt is made at negotiation to secure peace based upon the Constitution and the Union. The "Herald thinks the time has arrived when the administration on behalf of peace and reunion may advantageously open the door to an armistice and call a Convention of all the States, and advises Lincoln to send three Commissioners to Richmond.

Deserters Attack the Home Guard.— We are reliably informed says the Carolinian, that a body of Home Guard, (forty in number,) dispatched for the purpose of carrying deserters to Raleigh, were attacked by a party of seventy or more deserters near Carthage, in Moore county, on Monday or Tuesday last. Four of the Home Guard were killed and it is said seventeen wounded. One deserter was captured after being wounded, and was lodged in Carthage jail.

LATEST NEWS.

BY WEDNESDAY'S MAIL.

From Eastern North Carolina.—The Raleigh Progress of Wednesday says: "We learn from a gentleman who has just arrived here from beyond the Chowan, that a Yankee raid composed of three regiments infantry, cavalry and artillery, was made through the counties of Pasquotank, Perquimans, Gates and Chowan on the week preceding the election, in which a large amount of cattle and many horses were gathered up and taken off. They made Elizabeth City their headquarters, and sent out raiding parties in every direction.

It is officially announced that Col. Mosby attacked the enemy's supply train near Berryville Va., on the 13th, capturing and destroying 75 loaded wagons, between 400 and 600 horses and mules, 200 cattle and other valuable stores. Two hundred prisoners were taken.

Mobile.—The Savannah *Republican* has the following:—

The presence of a fleet in Mobile Bay does not jeopardize the safety of the city in the slightest degree. The heavy ships of Farragut's fleet cannot get within twenty-five miles of Mobile, and we venture to say that vessels of nine feet draft will scarcely be found in the neighborhood of the *bona fide* defences of that place. It has been looked upon as perfectly feasable for Farragut to have passed the forts and entered the bay any day during the past two years, and our authorities have acted upon that belief by placing the batteries intended as the real defence in such position that they cannot be flanked or passed. These facts are given on the authority of officers who have spent some time at Mobile and are perfectly familiar with the situation there. They are of the opinion that the fall of Fort Morgan is no more dangerous to Mobile than the fall of Pulaski was the precursor of the fall of Savannah.

Yankee Account of the Naval Battle near Fort Morgan.

Clinton, Aug. 11.—New Orleans papers of the 9th have been received. They state that the Tecumseh struck a torpedo opposite Fort Morgan and went down immediately.— All on board perished, including the Captain, except nine prisoners. After passing the fort the Tennessee came up, (though the wooden vessels of the fleet kept delivering broadsides,) and looking for the Hartford, Farragut's flag ship, the Monongahela bore down and struck the Tennessee amidships. The Tennessee and Hartford then got side by side, the former pouring full broadsides into the portholes of the latter, causing, as the 'Delta' says, fearful loss of life. Later the Sackawana and others came up to Farragut and the Tennessee surrendered.

Papers report that Admiral Buchanan's leg will be saved. He told the Yankees he would have been willing to die in two minutes after, had he succeeded in sinking the Hartford. Lt. Comstock, Confederate, and Lt. Prentice, [illegible], are both reported dead.

THE FLEET OFF MOBILE.

A correspondent of the Baltimore American attached to Farragut's fleet, speaking of a possible engagement, states that "it will no doubt be a welcome sight to many, as the Tenn. (rebel ram,) Admiral Buchanan's flag-ship, has as if to tantalize the whole fleet, been anchored in full sight outside the fort, (Morgan,) but protected by the obstructions." The fleet now consists of the

Hartford [flag ship]	20	guns
Richmond	18	guns
Brooklyn	24	guns
Monongahela	12	guns
Lackawanna	14	guns
Oneida	10	guns
Metacomb	10	guns
Genessee	8	guns
Sebago	10	guns
Port Royal	8	guns
Kennebec	5	guns
Pinola	4	guns
Lusco	4	guns
Pembina	6	guns
Penguin	7	guns
Tennessee	5	guns
Conemaugh	9	guns
Ossippee	13	guns
Galena	14	guns

Cowslip, Philippi, Glassan, Jasmine, Buckhorn—tugs.

THE RECENT EXPLOSION AT CITY POINT.

Richmond, August 15.—The Washington Chronicle of the 12th contains full accounts of the recent explosion at City Point. It says the explosion was of the most terrible kind.

Two barges laden with gunpowder and ammunition of various kinds, which were moved to City Point, were blown to attoms with all their contents, consisting of shot, shell and canister, which were hurled in all directions amidst volumes of black smoke and an avalanch of broken timbers. A new warehouse, 500 feet long and 50 wide and one wharf filled with commissary stores, were shattered into fragments. Adam's Express office, adjoining the government building and a train of cars were also destroyed. Fifty-four persons were killed, 108 wounded—mostly blacks.

Process of Mining.—A correspondent of the New York World thus describes the mining operation:

The process of mining consists in running an excavation or burrow through the ground to a point directly underneath the work to be blown up. Having so burrowed to the proper point, the size of the excavation is increased to the capacity required. Such an amount of gunpowder as will be requisite to blow up the work overhead is then placed in this receptacle, a train of fuse is laid to the mouth or starting place, and when ready it is ignited, the fire soon running to the secreted magazine, exploding it, and utterly destroying anything over it.

From the Enemy's Rear.—We saw a gentleman yesterday who was just from the enemy's rear, where he had spent several days. He brings very satisfactory accounts (to us) of the condition of Grant's army. The desertion is very great, and the counties of Prince George, Sussex and Surry, are filled with these men, striking for places beyond the reach of Grant's power. So great has this evil become, that the enemy now have a picket line of infantry and cavalry around that portion of the army, and then as an additional precaution, they have a patrol outside of the two picket lines.—*Petersburg Express.*

THE TREASURY PLAN.

The Charleston Courier says that a letter from a citizen and well informed gentleman now in Richmond, gives us the gratifying assurance—which reaches us also from other sources, public and private— that the accession of Mr. Trenholm to the Treasury has improved and invigorated the tone of public confidence.

The following special new measures are announced as about to be instituted by the Treasury Department, looking primarily towards a maintenance of government without issues of notes to swell the volume of currency:

I. All Foreign supplies to be paid for in bills drawn against our own cotton.

II. Cotton purchases to be paid by selling sterling exchange to replace cost.

III. Domestic purchases of all kinds, as far as possible, to be paid in "certificates of indebtedness" and of "loan on hypothecation."

A large debt due to one of the States has already been arranged in this way to mutual satisfaction.

IV. Treasury notes now legally extant and recalled under operations of the loan or otherwise, to be re-issued when necessary to meet payments not otherwise provided for in this plan.

V. The old notes to be re-called for certificates bearing four per cent. interest and payable on demand after 90 days.

VI. The receipt by anticipation of coupons for certain purposes of Government dues.

This expedient has been officially announced and promises to work well. It deserves and demands the consideration of all who have deemed themselves hitherto compelled to pay ruinous rates for gold.

Exchange of Prisoners.—Stanton must be the most unfeeling monster of all connected with Lincoln's Government, as he alone is responsible for stopping the exchange of prisoners. Commissioner Ould has endeavored, by every honorable means, to induce the Federal authorities to resume the exchange, and it is believed that the Federal Commissioner would have consented long ago, but for the interposition of the man who presides over the War Department at Washington. Even Butler, beast as he is, was disposed to accede to the liberal propositions of Mr. Ould, but was overruled by Stanton.—*Carolinian.*

Prisoners at Andersonville, Ga.— The Macon Journal and Messenger says: The number is now over 30,000, and has been almost daily increasing. An addition of five acres has recently been made to the enclosure, but even with this it is already too much crowded, and the commandant is endeavoring to receive no more. The mortality is considerable, being generally from 50 to 60 a day. A strange state of affairs seem to prevail among them, wholly of a domestic character of their own. There has been thieving, fighting and murders, and to secure some of them from damage from the others, about ninety have to be kept outside the walls under guard. It is said that several will be hung by their comrades for the murders committed.

New York's Quota under the next Draft. —A letter from New York, dated the 29th ultimo, says: "The steamer that leaves for Newbern to-morrow takes out several agents from the neighboring counties duly authorized by Gov. Seymour to recruit in North Carolina. One of these is Mr. Wm. Turner, who goes as the agent of Queens county. The city and county of New York meanwhile folds its hands, looks on, and does nothing. Its board of Supervisors and rich capitalists seem to be possessed of an idea that something will turn up to cause the draft to be deferred till after the 5th of September, and hence all present effort to raise the quota has about ceased. The folly of this policy may be apparent when too late.

TROUBLE IN WILKES.

We learn that a report was brought by an officer from Wilkes county, one day last week, that the troops sent to arrest deserters in neighborhood of Trap Hill, had quite a severe skirmish with a large number of these miscreants in that section on Tuesday and Wednesday last. Some four or five of Capt. McMillian's company are reported to have been killed, likewise two or three of the Home Guard. If such is the case, and we have no reason to doubt, this is truly a sad state of affairs in our neighboring county. We hope that every possible means will be used to drive these worse than Yankees from the State and render it too hot for them to return. We have heard no particulars more than that a fight actually did take place and that the troops were compelled to retreat with the loss stated.—*Iredell Express, 16th*

A Horse Story.—The army correspondent of the New York "Herald" writes an account of a horse raid within their lines, and without riders. He says:

Near Bermuda Hundred there is a large corral, where all the disabled and worn out horses brought here by Gen. Sheridan after his famous raid—are confined. The poor beasts have apparently but little of their original vigor left. That was what we thought a week or two since. Now we have changed our opinion. During the heavy firing on our right, a short time since, these lame and worn out equine warriors pricked up their ears, straightened their sore and stiff limbs, tossed their manes, formed in squadrons, and with a loud snort charged on a number of inoffensive mules.— Two mules were instantly killed and the others fled in the wildest disorder. The horses again formed to the music of Gilmore's artillery, and charged on a high rail fence, which they at once broke down. They did not desist from their warlike demonstrations until the artillery ceased firing.

THE CONFEDERATE AND FEDERAL FINANCES.

The New York Times of the 29th July has the following talk about Confederate and Federal finances, and relative consequences of a prostration of credit in each:

The Confederate Government is really bankrupt. It cannot pay its old debts, nor can it get trust for new. Yet it will not do to suppose that it cannot manage to live for all that. It in fact needs very little cash. It has no difficulty in paying its armies with its worthless paper. It can feed its armies easily enough from the heavy taxes upon the farmers payable in produce and from the impressment system. It can arm and equip, and clothe and provide medicines for its armies by its cargoes of cotton, which are constantly running the blockade. The calculation is, that about five out of six of the ships thus dispatched, reach their destination. At present prices, the cotton brings enormous returns—half of which go to the persons or companies shipping, and the other half to the Government. It is a great discredit to our Navy Department that during the three years the blockade has existed, swift vessels have not been built to render the blockade complete. But there is no sign that there will be any improvement in this respect.

The department is so thoroughly wedded to its old notions that we may as well take it for granted that the Jeff. Davis Government will continue to the end to supply its armies with the materials of war in this mode. There can be no doubt in regard to the efficiency of these various methods of supplying the wants of the rebel armies. It is the universal testimony of those who have the means of knowing that the rebel soldiers in all parts of the seat of war are well fed, well clothed, and well equipped—better, by much, in this year of 1864, than ever before. This is the vital point. The life of the Confederacy is in its military organization. So long as the necessities of that organization can be met otherwise, the wants of the rebel treasury, though they may subject the rebel Government to some trouble, can have no fatal effect. All calculations that the rebellion will perish for the want of money are unwarrantable. The rebellion will thrive as long as the armies will remain strong; and its armies will remain strong until they are broken down by the superior strength of the armies opposed to them.

But it does not follow that we ourselves are alike financially independent. Though the Jeff. Davis regime can maintain the war without money or credit, the National Government cannot. No impressment can be made by it, and it has no cotton or other export to exchange for clothing and arms and ammunition. It must buy its supplies with cash down, or with paper, redeemable in the future, and commanding confidence. The cash it derives from its customs, but this is necessarily absorbed in meeting the interest payments on the paper.— Our ability to maintain the war now practically depends entirely on our ability to maintain the national credit. The enemies of the Government understand this perfectly, and are incessantly working to impair that credit. Every loyal man is in duty bound to do his utmost to uphold it.

The Exchange of Officers at Charleston.— The Richmond Sentinel of the 9th gives the following account of this unexpected occurrence:—

Gen. Foster, commanding the Federal forces at Charleston had cabins erected on Cummings Point for the prisoners, where they would have been exposed to the fire from Fort Sumter and from our batteries. Gen Jones notified Foster that if the Confederate officers were placed on Cummings' Point, he would place the Yankee officers in Charleston on the most exposed part of Fort Sumter. Under these circumstances, Foster would not take the responsibility of placing our officers on the Point, and wrote to the Government at Washington for instructions.— The result of the correspondence was, that after keeping the Confederates confined on the transport for forty days, an exchange was effected for the Federal officers held by us in Charleston, and our brave officers are now at liberty. Gen. Jones having made so excellent a commissioner of exchange, our Government has sent 600 Yankee officers to Charleston to be exchanged on the same terms, and under a cartel that is somewhat unusual.

Our Commissioner of Exchange in Richmond will have to look to his laurels, or Gen Jones will eclipse all his achievements in the exchange business.

Destruction of Another Polish Village by the Russians.—The barbarous destruction of the village of Skuki, in Lithuania, by the Mouravief, who ordered every house in the village to be razed to the ground, the plough to be passed over the ruins, and the inhabitants sent to Siberia, has now found its counterpart in the kingdom of Poland. In the last week of May, a spy who had for some time taken up his residence in the village of Prushanka, in the district of Bielsk, and had made himself very obnoxious to his neighbors by his close observations of all their actions, which he duly reported to the Russian authorities, gave the villagers such strong provocation by his infamous conduct that they inflicted summary punishment upon him with a stick. A few days after some Russian troops suddenly entered the village and surrounded the houses. The whole of the population—men, women and children— were then dragged out of their houses, not being allowed even to put on the most necessary article of clothing, such as caps, and even boots or shoes, and in this state they were driven into the open space in the middle of the village, where they were forced to remain until the soldiers had plundered their houses of every article of value, and then burnt the whole village to the ground before their eyes, after which these ruffians drove the half naked before them with oaths and blows to the town of Bielsk, whence they have since been dispatched to Siberia.

Detailed Men Not Subject to Militia Duty. —It has been decided in Richmond that detailed conscripts are not subject to militia duty.— The *Whig* says:

The *habeas corpus* case of N. T. Pate has been decided in his favor. Mr. Pate, being a detailed conscript, was called on by the militia authorities to render service in the militia. He did so voluntarily for a time, but for sufficient reasons at length declined to serve further.— The matter was brought before Judge Lyons, on a writ of *habeas corpus*, and has been disposed of by an order for the discharge of Mr. Pate.

ADVERTISING RATES.

TWO DOLLARS per square (12 lines or less) for the first insertion, and one dollar for every subsequent insertion.

Obituary notices, Resolutions adopted by Orders Societies, &c., or anything of a personal nature will be inserted as advertisements, and charged accordingly. The money must accompany them say about ten cents a line.

Official Vote for Governor of North Carolina, 1862.

Counties.	Vance.	Johnston.	Vance.	Holden.
Alamance,	970	173	786	220
Alexander,	749	115	811	188
Anson,	826	108	780	25
Alleghany,	247	12		
Ashe,	648	15	492	25
Beaufort,	684	102		
Bertie,	525	106		
Bladen,	884	344	472	28
Brunswick,	616	304	468	19
Burke,	896	289	685	156
Buncombe,	1,323	264	827	233
Cabarrus,	537	504	708	58
Caldwell,	833	40	541	[illegible]
Camden,	137	18		
Carteret,				
Caswell,	540	270	885	31
Catawba,	605	555	870	41
Chatham,	1,518	127	1,202	640
Cumberland,	1,015	364	1,456	209
Cherokee,				
Chowan,			250	3
Clay,	279	38		
Cleaveland,	523	575	600 maj	
Columbus,	297	496		
Craven,	117	118	569	1
Currituck,	81	14		
Davie,	786	132	627	123
Duplin,	100	961	687	65
Davidson,	1,808	102	854	487
Edgecombe,	113	808	962	8
Franklin,	527	878		
Forsyth,	1,371	244	672	560
Gaston,	879	227	418	208
Gates,			275	
Guilford,	1,977	74	1,144	545
Granville,	942	945	1,189	185
Greene,	180	134	249	204
Hallifax,	461	588	1,041	8
Haywood,			878	108
Harnett,	414	209	585	173
Henderson,	1,808	82	565	214
Hertford,	190	51	490	
Hyde,	286	15		
Iredell,	1,544	161	1,065	92
Jackson,	604	117	275	71
Johnston,	1,000	149	499	619
Jones,	63	29	168	2
Lenoir,	267	140	615	75
Lincoln,	605	267	557	104
Macon,			321	78
Madison,	619	165		
Martin,	282	280	525	85
McDowell,	728	104		
Mecklenburg,	425	1,885	1,690	112
Mitchell,				
Montgomery,	227	18	358	242
Moore,	1,060	120	654	450
Nash,	317	282	568	105
New Hanover,	287	1,287	1,087	23
Northampton,	885	299	784	3
Orange,	1,451	362	1,253	174
Onslow,	342	298	520	108
Pasquotank,	163	20		
Perquimans,	85	18		
Person,	559	191	714	78
Pitt,	649	229	784	48
Polk,			146	91
Randolph,	1,857	55	620	863
Rowan,	1,345	407	1,311	63
Richmond,	684	97	511	196
Robeson,	931	320	960	119
Rockingham,	589	273	946	149
Rutherford,	1,147	257	778	878
Sampson,	463	704	869	171
Stanly,	943	10	896	178
Stokes,	653	82	448	331
Surry,	658	204		
Transylvania,				
Tyrrell,				
Union,	556	417		
Wake,	2,269	489	1,497	1,271
Wayne,	706	486	850	194
Warren,	174	464	765	15
Washington,			386	
Watauga,	428	62		
Wilkes,	1,615	76	432	436
Wilson,	188	166	895	94
Yadkin,	1,172	58	272 maj.	
Yancey,	712	166		
	52,833	20,174		
	20,174			

Vance's maj. 32,659

The above is the official vote for Governor of this State, as made up in the Capitol by the Secretary of State, Treasurer, and Comptroller, in the presence of the Governor. It will be seen that there are no returns from 11 counties. Of these Mitchell, Transylvania, and Polk, voted with the counties out of which they were formed; no elections were held in Carteret, Washington and Tyrrell, on account of the presence of the enemy; and there are no official returns from the counties of Cherokee, Chowan, Gates, Haywood, and Macon. But we have the unofficial returns from Cherokee, Haywood and Macon, as follows:

	Vance.	Johnston.
Cherokee,	631	181
Haywood,	300 maj.	
Macon,	678	303
Official vote above,	52,833	20,174
	54,422	20,648
	20,448	
Vance's majority,	33,975 in reality.	

DIED:

On the 12th inst., Anna Catharine, daughter of Margaret and Charles Briets, aged 4 months and 5 days.

She is not dead—the child of our affection,
But gone unto that school
Where she no longer needs our poor protection,
And Christ himself doth rule.
In that great cloister's silence and seclusion,
By guardian angels led,
Safe from temptation, safe from sin's pollution,
She lives, whom we call dead.

Not as a child shall we again behold her;
For when with raptures wild,
In our embraces we again enfold her,
She will not be a child;
But a fair angel in her Father's mansion,
Clothed with celestial grace;
And beautiful with all the soul's expansion,
Shall we behold her face.

LOST.

AT High Point, on the 5th July, or between High Point and Salem, a Soldiers' Knapsack containing clothing, consisting of one Quilt, one Roundabout, two Shirts, one pair Socks, and a Pocket-handkerchief.

Any person having found the above articles will please deliver them to the High Point and Salem mail carrier.

July, 1864. ANDERSON TAYLOR.

THE SEAT OF WAR IN GEORGIA.

We clip the following description of the seat of war in Georgia, taken from a letter to the Selma (Ala.) "Dispatch:"

Atlanta, as you are aware, is the centre of a great and important system of railroads, connecting the Atlantic with the Mississippi, and the Gulf with the Potomac. Here the Macon and Western, which connecting with the Savannah; the Georgia to Augusta, connecting with roads to Charleston and Richmond; the Atlanta and West Point connecting with roads to Montgomery, Mobile and New Orleans and the Western and Atlantic, (or State) connecting with roads to Memphis and the far West, all concentrate. Elevated 1050 feet above tide water, it is the highest point of importance in the Southern system of railway, the country falling in every direction excepting the Northeast, and located at a point equi-distant [about 350 miles from the Atlantic and the Gulf, and very near the geographical centre of the country—as will be ascertained by stretching a string from the mouth of the Rio Grande to the Capes of Delaware, and another from Fernandina Florida, to St Louis—distinguished her as possessing features of great importance in a military as well as a political sense.

Seven miles distant on the line of the Western and Atlantic (or State) road, the Chattahoochee river flows which, for some ten or more miles of its descending course, is about the same distance; it then pursues a more direct course from the city to the Gulf, before reaching which it unites with the Flint, forming the Apalachicola. The banks of the Chattahoochee and hills ajacent afford numerous defensible positions, all the way from Roswell, some twenty miles north-east of Atlanta, to West Point, nearly ninety miles southwest.—Above the ridge, and between it and Roswell, are three ferries, from three to four miles apart; and near Roswell a substantial bridge. Roswell is not on the river, but on and a few miles from the mouth of a stream emptying into it.

Sandtown is a post-office on the eastern bank of the Chattahoochee, southwest of, and about ten miles from the railroad bridge, and about sixteen miles a little southwest of Atlanta.—Between the bridge and Sandtown are three ferries: Mason & Turner's Green & Howell's, and Barker's—the latter being nearest Sandtown.

Campbellton, the county site of Campbell county, is a small village of a few hundred inhabitants, situated on the eastern bank of the river, about nine miles from Sandtown and twenty-one miles southwest of Atlanta. Between Sandtown and Campbelltown are several ferries, the most important of which are Aderhold's about two miles from Sandtown and German's about two miles lower down.

About twenty miles below Campbellton is Mores's bridge, on the road between Newman and Carrolton—the latter being about twenty miles northwest of the former, and each about forty miles from Atlanta.

Fairlum is a small town on the Atlanta and West Point railroad, being a wood and water station, and having a depot. It contains three or four hundred inhabitants, is nineteen miles south west of Atlanta, and seven or eight east of Campbellton.

Palmetto is another town on the same road, with a depot, contains five or six hundred inhabitants, and is twenty five miles south-west of Atlanta.

Newman is a handsome town, containing about two thousand inhabitants and is the county-site of Coweta County. It is about eight miles east of the river, and forty miles southwest of Atlanta.

The indications now are that the enemy will attempt to cross the Chattahoochee at some one or more of these points named, below Sandtown, for the purpose of tearing up a part of the Atlanta and West Point road; with a view of cutting off Gen. Johnston's supplies. But such is the nature of the country bordering the river, that with but a single exception, one thousand men can easily prevent the crossing of five or more times their number. They have already appeared opposite Campbellton, which indicates a design upon Fairlum or Palmetto. Adequate forces are already stationed at most of the ferries, and other forces within striking distance.

MOBILE.

Notwithstanding the unfavorable and deplorable news we received from Mobile, we are glad to see from our exchanges that the opinion is general that there is no reason to fear any great disaster to our arms in that quarter.—The Richmond Sentinel speaks thus of the situation there:

Mobile Bay sets up from the Gulf, and is thirty miles long, and, on an average, is twelve miles broad. It communicates with the Gulf by two straits, one on each side of Dauphin Island. The strait on the west side will not admit vessels of more than five feet draft; but that on the east side, between the Island and Mobile Point, has eighteen feet water, the channel passing within a few yards of the Point. There is a bar across the Bay, near its upper end, which has only nine or ten feet water.

The entrance to the harbor is defended by Fort Morgan, situated on a long, low, sandy point, at the mouth of the bay, thirty miles below the city, opposite Dauphin Island.

Seventeen of the enemy's vessels have succeeded in passing Fort Morgan, after an engagement in which one of the Yankee monitors was sunk. Before getting in shelling distance of the city, the vessels will have to pass the bar at the head of the bay, besides encountering obstructions in the channel and passing defensive works of great strength.

A RAID ON TROY.—We learn that a raid was made upon the town of Troy, Montgomery county, N. C., last week. The raiders were 16 deserters. They carried off a small quantity of government bacon, captured and carried off the arms of the guard, which were stowed away in the buildings which contained the bacon.

The same gang went to the store of a gentleman, about three miles from Troy lately and carried off a quantity of Confederate Treasury notes and 16 bundles of cotton yarn. They also at another time, and within a few days of each adventure, captured a tan yard and "impressed" horses to carry off the leather.

Important to Counterfeiters.—Thomas Marquand, William Williams and Henry Marquez, found guilty of counterfeiting Confederate Treasury notes, were sentenced by Judge Magrath, on Wednesday last, at Greenville, S. C., to be hanged, at Columbia, the former on the 16th Sept.; the two latter on the 23d.

IMPORTANT DECISION.—DETAILED MEN NOT LIABLE TO DUTY IN THE MILITIA.

Judge Lyons yesterday delivered his opinion in the case of N. Tinsley Pate, who came before him under writ of *habeas corpus* claiming exemption from militia duty because of being a detailed conscript. It appears that when first called upon by the militia authorities, he willingly agreed to duty, but finding that it interfered with him in the transaction of his legitimate business, he refused longer to serve as a militiaman. The military guard then called at his office, and *vi et armis* arrested and paroled him until twelve o'clock the following day, when the case came before Judge Lyons.

The petitioner was ably represented by P. H. Aylett and H. Y. Cannon, Esqrs., Mr. Tucker appearing for the militia authorities.—The Judge, after taking ample time to examine all the authorities on the subject, decided to discharge the petitioner, on the ground that he was a detailed conscript in the Confederate army, between the ages of 18 and 45—that he was a regular enrolled conscript under the act of Congress, and had been detailed from the army in the feld until the 1st of November next, as lessee and owner of the cement works in Rockbridge county—that as such, being liable to duty in the Confederate army, the Secretary of War having the power to revoke his detail at any moment, he could not be liable to duty as a militiaman. The Judge therefore decided that the said N. Tansley Pate was illegally held as a member of Capt. Wm. A. Jenkins' company, 19th regiment Virginia Militia. The Judge also decided that the said Pate was not liable to duty in the Reserve Forces, under command of Gen. Kemper, as the law organizing the reserves provides that it shall be composed of persons between the ages of 16 to 18 and 45 to 50, and that the aforesaid Pate being between neither of the above mentioned ages, could not, therefore, be properly held to duty as a reserve.

The petitioner was also charged with resisting the guard sent to arrest him. In alluding to this, the judge decided that the court martial, composed of the officers of the 19th Va., regiment of Militia, had no jurisdiction over the potioner, and could not, therefore discharge him from custody.

The decision, though lengthy, was characterized for its strength and ludicity of expression, and the ability and force of its deductions. If passed in review, all the acts of Congress in relation to conscription, together with the several orders of the Governor and the Secretary of war, in connection with the militia, giving each an appropriate position in its line of argument, and summed up with conclusions which will doubtless permanently set at rest the question involved for the future.—[Enquirer.

A PEACE PROSELYTE.—Among the converts to the Peace policy, taught by the demonstrated impossibility of subjugating the South, is Garret Davis of Kentucky. He is late in discovering what every Kentuckian, not debauched by bribery, ought to have known in the beginning, and his conversion now is more important in showing which way the wind blows, than because it deprives Lincoln of a supporter in the U. S. Senate. In a speech in that body, shortly before its adjournment, Mr. Davis said:

"He believed a war could not be long continued against the feelings and judgment of the people and the will of the masses; and when they see a vast expenditure of treasure and blood, they shrink back appalled from the contemplation of a continuous prosecution of hostilities. A change had come over the spirit of the majority of the loyal people of the United States, and they desired to bring the war to a close. They had seen the powers of the Government grossly perverted, threatening their liberties. This was the deep conviction of the people, and it was not strange it should be so. At the commencement of the war he was a coercionist, but he was not one now. There were two thermometers, one in Congress and the Executive Department and the other in the people.

A million of men have perished in this war, or been permanently disabled. The public debt is $2,000,000,000, and if the war be continued another year, $800,000,000, at least, will be added, with all the perversion of the objects of the war, and with all the perils it has brought upon the Constitution and popular rights.

He would prefer, a thousand fold, peace to a continuance of this war.

He would say to Kentucky, the time has come when this bloody and destructive and revolutionary policy should stop, and that the people the masters of the Government, should rise in their majesty and take the affair in their own hands."

END OF THE WAR.—We are asked fifty times a day, more or less, when we think the war will end. And as we have no right to think, in the absence of data to think upon, we are sometimes at a loss for an answer. However, for the information of those who are particularly inquisitive and anxious upon the subject, we will relate a dream that a friend of ours had upon the duration of the war, which may throw some light upon the subject. He dreamed that he awoke from a sleep of fifty years, and found himself upon the south bank of the Rapidan. He saw at a little distance from the spot where he awoke a Corporal with 17 men and a wheelbarrow. He approached and asked the Corporal what this little gathering meant. "This," replied the Corporal, "is the army of Northern Virginia." "Where are the Yankees?" inquired our friend. "They are on the other side of the river," replied the Corporal. "They have the advantage of us in numbers and transportation—as they have 21 men and two wheelbarrows—but we expect to get the advantage in position, will whip them, and then the war will end."

As this is the best and all the information we have about the probable duration of the war we give it free gratis for nothing at all.—*Abingdon Virginian.*

A cargo of human bones, shipped from Genoa, has been seized at Hull, England. It is supposed that a large trade is carried on secretly in this kind of goods. The bones have probably been used to make knife handles, tooth picks, and the like.

A List of Letters remaining in the Post Office at Salem, N. C.

Edmund Blum,
Miss Rachel E. Banner,
William Badger,
L. C. Bloom,
W. J. Bishop,
Sandford Craven,
Robert T. Crews,
Mrs. Wm. Everhart,
Miss Mariah Faw,
J. J. Fiddler,
Loraney Hanes,
Mr. Hamilton,
Mrs Eliz'beth Henderson
Polly Kane,
Miss Rosa Maynard,
Martha Miller,
M. P. Nicholson,
M. L. Ogburn,
Jacob F. Ried,
J. D. Ridings,
John D. Riley,
B. F. Weesner.

Persons calling for any of the above letters will please say they are advertised.

O. A. KEEHLN, P. M.

Salem, N. C., Aug. 15th, 1864.

A BOLD SPEECH.

Mr. Long, Member of Congress from Ohio, in a speech lately made to his constituents, took strong ground in favor of a termination of the war by the recognition of the Confederate States. Such language as he employed would, twelve months ago, have insured the speaker a lodging in some military prison. On the subject of peace he said:

The first step to be taken is to declare for peace. Let it be bold, manly, dignified but emphatic; so clear and comprehensive that the commonest intellect cannot be mistaken. Let it be a declaration as positive as the Declaration of Independence, and let it be reigned and adhered to with as firm a determination as actuated the signers of that instrument and the work is half done. Go to the people in this election upon the issue of war or peace; give them a free ballot, (and that they will determine to have if you will give them the issue of war or peace,) and I have no fear for the result. They are not willing to yield up their liberty and become slaves; they are not willing to see hundreds upon hundreds of thousands of their fellow men slaughtered merely to gratify the desire or perpetuate the power of any one man.

This is the issue I desire to see. In the name of all that is sacred is it not high time that this sanguinary and cruel folly should be arrested? Has reason entirely fled to brutish beasts, and have the American people lost that sagacity and that intelligence for which they were once distinguished among the nations? Can it be possible that any considerable portion of them imagine that any possible good can result from the prosecution of this war, and from further immolation before the bloody altar of Juggernaut? Do they not discover that in the vortex of ruin which the war has created, the material prosperity and wealth is sinking along with the proud American freedom which was once our boast and our pride?

From the administration of Mr. Lincoln no wisdom or common sense can be expected. It will continue to tread in the downward career of folly and crime in the hope that upon the bloody car of revolution which is crushing the masses to death, its chiefs can ride to positions of imperial splendor and individual greatness. In the dark vista of the future there is not one single ray of hope if the blessed sun of peace does not soon ascend the national horison, and shed its effulgent rays upon our land.

Do not, my fellow citizens, follow longer this worse than will o' the wisp of Southern conquest and subjugation, which is leading this country deeper and deeper into the slough and mire of national degradation and ruin.—Let us be just and generous. Let us stand by the Democratic principle, that all just Governments derive their powers from the consent of the governed. Though everything else fails, let us have no other Union than that based upon the consent of each and every State comprising it, and let us spurn with infinite disgust and abhorrence the idea of a Confederacy "pinned together by bayonets" and only sustained and upheld by arbitrary coercion and despotic powers.

TO THE SALT COMMISSIONERS FOR THE SEVERAL COUNTIES OF NORTH CAROLINA.

It may be known to most of you that our railroad communications with the Salt Works in Virginia are, and for some months have all been interrupted by raids. I now take this mode of informing you that in consequence of this suspension of transportation, the corn purchased in North Carolina in the Spring and shipped for the State Salt Works, is yet on the road, at Petersburg and elsewhere, while some remains unshipped.

The consequence of this is the suspension of manufacturing Salt during the great part of the summer at our Works, while all other manufactures have been entirely suspended, and it is believed most of them must continue in suspense, for want of provisions. Hence, Salt must be scarce and command a high price, and especially as the Works on the coast have suffered so much by raids.

In view of these facts, I ask you each to send forward wagons wherever it is practicable, and send grain out by them.

You will be allowed two bushels of Salt for one bushel of Corn, Wheat or Rye, and one bushel for a bushel of Oats.

The teams can carry twice as much as will feed them, and in most cases more. Then the remaining half will pay for a full load of Salt.

But if each wagon will bring one third or one fourth of a load of grain, it will give an abundant supply.

Please make it known to your citizens that the same terms will be made with any of them who may send on their own account. We give preference to the counties, but must have grain and have no fear that we will get too much, or that it will come in faster than the Salt can be made to exchange.

We have on hand between five and six thousand cords of good dry wood, capable of producing at least one hundred and fifty thousand bushels of Salt. This wood must be hauled, and for that purpose we want additional teams, and under the late order of the Conscript Bureau, none will be detailed as teamsters who are under 45 years of age. I therefore ask each of you to endeavor to send me a few men between 45 and 50 years old, that I may at once procure them to be detailed to haul at the Salt Works.

N. W. WOODFIN,
Superintendent.

Aug. 3, 1864.

NOTICE.

THE EXAMINING BOARD FOR THE Common Schools in Forsyth County, will meet at the Court-House, in Winston, on the last Saturday in July, August and September for the purpose of examining applicants for teaching.

JOSHUA BONER, Chm'n.

*** Sentinel copy 4 times.

SYTHE BLADES.

THERE has been received at Wilmington, a lot of some four thousand Sythe Blades, both grain and grass blades. They will at once be brought to this place for distribution. The Courts of the several Counties are requested to appoint Commissioners to receive the quota for their respective counties. As the present crops of grain and grass in the Western counties has not yet been harvested a preference will be given to these counties in the distribution.

J. DEVEREUX, A. Q. M.

Raleigh, July 18th, 1864. 12-4t

All papers in the State copy four times and send bills to this office, with copy of paper.

BACON FOR SOLDIER'S FAMILIES.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
SUBSISTENCE DEPARTMENT,
RALEIGH, June 27, 1864.

To County Commissioners:

I am prepared to sell, at cost, to any of the counties of this State, for the use of indigent families of Soldiers a portion of the Bacon accumulated for that purpose. County Commissioners, who are in need of Bacon will communicate with me.

10-4t. THOS. D. HOGG, Maj. & C. S.

All papers in the State will copy times and send bills to me, with copy of paper containing the advertisement.

From the Charleston Courier.

SORGHO AND ITS PRODUCTS.

Editors Courier:—As the period for the maturing of the sorgho, or Chinese sugar cane, is rapidly approaching, it may not be uninteresting to a portion of your readers to have some views on the manufacture of its several products—sugar, syrup, alcohol, vinegar and a beverage from the fermented juice analogous to cider. The information is derived principally from the reports of Professor Jackson, of Boston, Mass., and Professor Smith, of Louisville, Ky., in the Agricultural Report of the Patent Office for 1857, and partly from other sources. That the valuable articles above enumerated can be produced from the sorgho there is not a shadow of a doubt, and the quantity and excellence of the product will depend upon the care and skill with which the operations are conducted.

It is a matter of some controversy at what period of its growth the stalk begins to contain sugar, and consequently when its manufacture should commence. M. Vilmorin, of Paris, who has given much attention to the subject, came to the conclusion that it coincided with the putting forth of the spikes, but the proportion of sugar continued to increase until the seeds were in a milky state; and according to the report of M. de Beauregard, addressed to the Comic de Toulon, the ripening of the sorghum in that latitude had no unfavorable effect; and he considers the seeds and the sugar as two products to be conjointly attained. On the other hand, Mr. Uray, equally authoritative, says that the Zoulouse caffres, to whose country the sorgho is indegenous, are in the habit of breaking off the panicles the moment they appear, in order to augment the quantity of saccharine matter in the stalks. This question may be of some importance to our section, and experiments should be made for its accurate determination.

To succeed well in making sugar, or syrup of the first quality, it is essential that no greater quantity of the stalks should be cut at one time than can be properly pressed, and the juice boiled down to the granulating point, on the same day. I am aware that a different opinion has been entertained and acted on, but I am also aware that the result of this action has been the failure generally to make sugar at all, and the making of a large quantity of very inferior syrup. Those who have not the means of pressing and boiling the juice of the cane the same day they are cut, had better confine their efforts to the making of syrup, vinegar and alcohol, as their attempts at making sugar must result unsuccessfully and unprofitably. The cause of this is, that as soon as the cane is cut an alteration commences almost immediately, which gradually creeps from the cut extremity into all the joints of the stalk, decreasing the amount of crystalizable sugar, and increasing the proportion of uncrystalizable sugar contained in it. Even the broken and bruised canes of a field will deteriorate the juice if passed through the mill with the perfect canes. The Zoulouse caffres, when they have more cane cut than can be pressed expeditiously, bury the surplus in the ground to protect it from the effects of the atmosphere.

The juice should be pressed from the canes as thoroughly as possible, even if it should be necessary for this purpose to pass them repeatedly through the rollers, as that portion which is most difficult to be pressed is considered the richest in saccharine matter. It is necessary to filter the juice as it comes from the mill, in order to remove the cellulose and fibrous matters, and the starch; all of which are present in it when pressed. A bag filter, or one made of a blanket placed in a basket, will answer.—Next, add to each gallon of juice, three ounces of lime slaked in five or six times its weight of water. The juice should then be boiled by application of a gradual heat, for twenty or thirty minutes, when the impurities will rapidly rise to the surface in a thick greenish scum, which can be easily removed by the skimmer and then the liquid should again be filtered. It will be of a pale straw color, and ready for evaporation. It may now be boiled down quite rapidly, the temperature not to exceed 215 degrees, to about half of its original bulk, after which the fire must be kept low, the evaporation to be carried on with great caution, and the syrup constantly stirred to prevent it from burning at the bottom of the kettle or evaporating pan. Portions of the syrup are to be taken out from time to time, and allowed to cool, to see if it is done enough to crystalize. It should be as dense as sugar house molasses or tar. When it has reached this condition it may be withdrawn from the evaporating vessel, and be placed in tubs or casks to granulate.—Crystals of sugar will begin to form in three or four days, but it often happens that weeks intervene before crystalization takes place; but it may always be hastened by adding to the thick syrup, when cooled, a few grains of brown sugar, or a little pulverized white sugar.

After it has solidified, it may be scooped out into conical bags, made of coarse open cloth, or of canvas, which are to be hung over the receivers of molasses, and the drainage being much aided by warmth, it will be useful to keep the temperature of the room at 80 or 90 deg. F. After some days the sugar may be removed from the bags, and will be found to be a good brown sugar. It may now be refined by dissolving it in hot water, adding to the solution the white of one egg, mixed with cold water, for every 100 pounds of sugar; after which, the temperature is to be raised to boiling, and the syrup should be allowed to remain at that heat for half an hour. Then skim and filter, to remove the coagulated albumen and the impurities it has extracted from the sugar.

It must not be forgotten that sugar making is an art, and that excellence in it is only attained by close observation and long experience. What was necessary for the extraction of sugar from the beet root, from which France annually produces 120,000,000 pounds of sugar, is doubtless required for the sorghum, viz: a thorough study of its nature, with a process of extracting the sugar specially adapted to it. A very large proportion of our people will, doubtless, be satisfied with the production of good syrup, which they may obtain by following the process described as above, until the juice attains the required density. By admitting the lime water, an agreeable but slightly acidulous syrup is formed of a lighter color, but it is not liable to crystalize, owing to the presence of solid matter.

A cheap and good vinegar can be made from the syrup. To eight gallons of clear rain water add three quarts of syrup; turn the mixture into a clean, tight cask, shake it well two or three times and add three spoonfuls of good yeast or yeast cake. Place the cask in a warm place, and in ten or fifteen days add a sheet of common wrapping paper, smeared with molasses, and torn into narrow strips, and you will soon have a good vinegar. Any sweet fruits or roots, such as figs, beets, water melon juice, the skimmings of the sugar boiler, &c., add to the bulk and quantity, when exposed to the oxygen of the air for the acetous fermentation to be effected. The scientific mode of making vinegar rapidly, is to pass the liquor repeatedly through barrels perforated at the sides with holes and filled with wood shavings, so that it may be thoroughly permeated by the oxygen of the atmosphere.

The unripe canes can be used for making syrup and alcohol, but will not yield sugar.—The alcohol produced by only *one* distillation is nearly destitute of foreign flavor, having an agreeable taste somewhat resembling noyau, being much less ardent and fiery than rum. A beverage analogous to cider is also made from the fermented juice of the sorgho.

It should be recollected that to make sugar, syrup, vinegar, alcohol or cider, the juice of the sorgho must be first defecated or clarified by lime (three ounces of lime in five or six times its weight of water to each gallon of juice) and heat and then filtered. At the proper temperature, and with the addition of a little brewer's yeast, or yeast cakes, the juice will undergo the vinous fermentation in from three to five days.

Important to Farmers and Others—Valuable and Expeditious Method of Preparing Leather.—Lieut H. W. Fields, 13th Va. Infantry, has furnished us for publication, the following valuable and expeditious recipe for preparing leather, dressed with hair on. He vouches for the stability and duration of the leather thus prepared, and refers to high authority for the truth of his averment, as well as to soldiers who have worn shoes made from it. We therefore publish it for the benefit of farmers and individuals who may have hides to tan, and recommend that they test it. The hides are not only quickly tanned, but the leather when prepared bears a most favorable comparison with the best produced by the long and tedious process in vogue in England and in this country. Many of the soldiers in one, if not in more of the brigades of this army, have used shoes made from this leather for months past, and pronounce them superior, as regards comfort and quality, to the English and American Army shoe: [*Petersburg Express.*

Mode of Preparing Leather Dressed with Hair On.

1st. If hides are old, hard and dry, soak them in pure water about two or three days.

2nd. When well soaked, or when fresh hides, *flesh* them thoroughly.

3rd. Prepare a pickle made of 3 lbs alum, and 5 lbs. common salt to a pint of water enough to dissolve the salts for each hide; this is an *average* proportion.

For a very large single old hide, 3½ lbs alum and 8 lbs salt, may be necessary, whereas for a small calf's hide, ½ lb. alum and 2 lbs salt may be enough. But for a pack of 25 hides unassorted, of all sizes and conditions the average is as above.

4th. Soak the fleshed hides in this pickle from 8 to 10 days, more or less, according to condition of hides.

5th. Soak them again 2 or 3 days in pure water to take out the salt.

6th. When about half dry break them with the proper currier's breaking knives.

7th. Smoke them, flesh side down, say 8 or 10 days over hard wood, (hickory or oak) smother, continuing to break and roll and grind them in succession.

8th. Boil the Neatsfeet for oil, save the oil and lubricate the hides with the jelly and greasy water, breaking them all the time.

9th. Dress and finish off.

The small hides, thin and fresh, can be finished in from 6 to 8 days. Medium size hides in good condition, from 12 to 15 days. The largest and worst conditioned hides can be furnished in from 18 to 20 days. It is recommended to take from 18 to 20 days. If you want the hair off, soak in lime water first until the baough:hsisl zbut et hn you must be careful to thoroughly work the lime out; or it will eat the fibre of the leather.

The leather is best with the hair on. It makes the best and most comfortable—shoes and all. Put the hair of the uppers inside; and of the soles—put upper sole hair out, and outer sole hair in, thus fill the soles with the best of water proofing, and making the soles the more elastic and lasting.

With the hair on it is especially best for saddle covers, stirrup leathers, shabracks, traces, horse collars, caps, gloves, sentinel coats, halters, trunk covers, and every use known.

New Advertisements.

To District Agents & Magistrates OF FORSYTH COUNTY.

DISTRICT Agents will please send to me a statement of the number of Soldier's wives and children who have been receiving assistance in their districts, and also the number of others, not soldier's families.

The Board of Sustenance will meet at the Court-house on Saturday before September Court, being the 3rd of September, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

On Monday of September Court I will submit to Court a statement regarding our county affairs and hope a majority of the Magistrates of the county will be present, as matters of importance relative to the subsistence of those dependent upon the county will have to be considered and determined upon.

E. A. VOGLER,
County Commissioner.

Salem, N. C., Aug. 16th, 1864. 16-td

Grain & Grass Scythes.

I HAVE received a supply of Grain and Grass Scythes for this County. I will dispose of them for Grain, and in that way they will not cost the purchaser more than old rates.

E. A. VOGLER,
County Commissioner.

Salem, N. C., Aug. 18, 1864.

ATTENTION! MOUNTED INFANTRY.

YOU are hereby ordered to appear at Winston, on Saturday, 20th inst., at 9 o'clock, A. M. Each man will come with a serviceable gun, and not less than twenty rounds of ammunition.—Each man will bring five day's rations; also a good blanket or quilt, as this company is ordered into the field.

All those who fail to report and perform their duty promptly will be reported to the Governor immediately.

By order of Major J. Masten,
WM. BARROW, 1st. Lieut.
Commanding Company, 64 Bat. H. G.

Winston, N. C., Aug. 16th, 1864. 16-1t

Strayed

FROM my premises, about the 1st of July, a red and white-spotted COW. A liberal reward will be given for her delivery to me, or any information so that I can get her.

JOHN H. WHITE.

Winston, Aug. 11, 1864.

WANTED.

TO BUY OR RENT, SOME LAND WITHin twenty-five miles of Salem.

I will give fifty pounds of salt for two bushels of corn, rye, or wheat.

Apply to E. T. CLEMMONS.

August 9th, 1864. 15-tf

CONFEDERATE TAX NOTICE.

THE Assessors of Confederate Tax for the County of Forsyth will meet the Tax-payers at the following times and places to receive the lists of Tax on all real, personal and mixed property, of every kind and description.

J. G. Sides, Assessor for the Southern portion of the County, will attend

At Commissioner's Hall, Salem,	Wednesday,	Aug. 10,
" H. D. Swaim's Waughtown,	Thursday,	" 11,
" J. M. Stafford's,	Friday,	" 12,
" Wm. Hynes',	Saturday,	" 13,
" Weavel's Mill,	Monday,	" 15,
" Kernersville,	Tuesday,	" 16,
" John Watson's Esq.,	Wednesday,	" 17,
" Nathan Gurley's,	Thursday,	" 18,

J. M. Richmond, Assessor for the Northern portion of the County, will attend

At Bethania,	Thursday,	Aug. 11,
" S. Sides',	Friday,	" 12,
" Brookstown,	Saturday,	" 13,
" Blackburn's School-house,	Monday,	" 15,
" Adams',	Wednesday,	" 17,
" Spencer Waggoner's,	Thursday,	" 18,
" Sedge Garden,	Friday,	" 19,
" Old Town,	Saturday,	" 20,

when and where it is desired that all will attend.

This tax embraces all property and effects which will be valued upon the basis of the market value of the same or similar property, of 1860, except land, slaves, cotton or tobacco, purchased since 1st day of January, 1862, when the aforesaid property shall be assessed at the price actually paid for the same by the owner.

We expect that each tax-payer will have his or her list fully made out: the number of acres land, number of horses, cattle, hogs, &c., and value.

J. M. RICHMOND,
J. G. SIDES, Assessors.

August 1st, 1864. 14-tf

EXCHANGE NOTICE NO. 10.

RICHMOND, VA., June 6, 1864.

THE following notice is based upon a recent declaration of Exchange made by the Federal authorities, bearing date May 7th, 1864, and is supported by valid Federal paroles on file in my office:

SEC. 1. All Confederate officers and men who have been delivered at City Point, Va., prisoners to the 1st of June 1864 are hereby declared to be exchanged.

SEC. 2. All Confederate officers an men and all civilians who have been captured at any place, and *released on parole* prior to May 7th, 1864, are hereby declared to be exchanged. This section, however, is not intended to include any officers or men captured at Vicksburg July 4th, 1863, except such as were declared exchanged by Exchange Notices, numbered six seven and eight.

9 6-1 RO. OULD, Agent of Exchange.

State of North Carolina.

FORSYTH COUNTY.

Court of Equity. Filed Spring Term, 1864.

George K. Hendricks and wife Mary, and others, plaintiffs

vs.

George H. Young, Executor of Thomas Voss, deceased, Thomas Voss, Calvin Voss, Yancy Voss, Thomas Marshall and wife Sally, Benjamin Voss, Nancy Boothe, William Hicks and wife Mary, Hezekiah Brown and wife Nancy, Wyatt Dalton and wife Sarah and John P. Voss, defendantts.

Bill for an Injunction and account, &c.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, on affidavit, that the above defendants in this case are not inhabitants of this State: it is therefore ordered by the Court that publication be made for six weeks in the People's Press, a newspaper published in the town of Salem, notifying said defendants to appear at the next term of the Court of Equity to be held for the County of Forsyth at the cout-house in Winston, on the fourth Monday in September next, then and there to plead answer or demur to the Plaintiff's bill, or the same will be taken *pro confesso* and heard *ex parte* as to them.

Witness, D. H. Starbuck, Clerk and Master of said Court, at Office, this 20th day of April, A.D. 1864.

D. H. STARBUCK, C. M. E.

May 5, 1864.

CEDAR GROVE FEMALE SCHOOL,

FORSYTH COUNTY N. C.

THE exercises of this Institution will be resumed on the 5th of July under the supervision and instruction of

Rev. T. S. WHITTINGTON,
and Miss D. M. WHITTINGTON.

Tuition per Term of Twenty Weeks.

Primary studies, $40, | Higher English $50.
Languages, $20 each.
Music on the Piano $50, with use of instrument.
Ornamentals equally low.

Board, $1 40 per week, when paid in provisions at old prices, or its equivalent in currency.

Each young lady is requested to furnish her own lights, one pair of sheets and towel. High Point is the nearest Depot.

Payment in advance. For particulars address the undersigned, at Kernersville P. O., Forsyth County, N. C.

T. S. WHITTINGTON,

June 23, 1864. 9-3t.

$500 REWARD!

RANAWAY from the subscriber, in Yadkin County, N. C., on the 9th of July, my negro boy DAN, aged 21 years. He is about 5 feet 7 inches high and weighs about 140 pounds, of rather dark complexion. He is supposed to be lurking around in this or the adjoining counties.

I will pay the above reward for his arrest and confinement in any jail so that I can get him again.

JOSEPH WILLIAMS.

Panther Creek, N. C., July 21, 1864. [12-tf

CIRCULAR.

CHIEF ENROLLING OFFICE, 6th CONG. DIST.
Greensboro' N. C., Jan. 18th. 1864.

The attention of all concerned is invited to ¶ 11 General orders No. 141, Adjutant and Inspector General's Office Richmond, Va., October 29th, 1863.

* * * * * * *

11 "Soldiers returning home on furlough, or on "reaching places at which they may stay during furlough, will immediately report to the nearest Enrolling Officer, who will keep a register of their names, descriptive list, place where stationed, by whom the furlough was granted, and the time at which it expires."

Capt. David Barrow, A. E. O., will register for Alamance county, at Graham, N. C.

Lieut. Jas. C. Dobbin, A. E. O., will register for Guilford county, at Greensboro' N. C.

Lieut. W. A. Albright, A. E. O., will register for Forsyth county, at Winston, N. C.

Cap. M. C. Moore, A. E. O., will register for Stokes county, at Francisco, N. C.

Lieut. W. H. R. Johns, A. E. O., will register for Rockingham county, at Leaksville, N. C.

Lieut. H. L. Cobb, A. E. O., will register for Caswell county, at Yanceyville, N. C.

Lieut. John W. [illegible], A. E. O., will register for Person County at Roxboro, N. C.

All soldiers at home on furlough or whose furloughs have expired and have been extended, will report to the Enrolling Officers of their respective counties for registration.

Extensions of sick furloughs by local physicians, certifying that recommendations for extension of furloughs have been forwarded, will not be respected by county Enrolling Officers, but soldiers whose furloughs have expired will be sent before the District Examining Board or nearest Hospital Examining Board, for examination.

All applications for Exemption or Detail must be forwarded through the Enrolling Officer for the county from which such application comes. Applications will not be [illegible] without the opinion of the county Officers as to its expediency [illegible].

jan. 28.-tf J. H. ANDERSON, Capt.
and Enrolling Officer 6th Cong. Dist.